

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 96

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18. 1735.

Nº 96.

Various Reflections on the Craftsman, relating to the Ancient and Modern Constitution.



R. D'Anvers, in his late *fulsome Panegyrics* on himself, and *Billinggate Declarations* against his Adversaries, shews himself a true Frenchman. Vanity and Impertinence go hand in hand; high Self-Conceit and Contempt of all others; Sufficiency, the worst Composition that ever was

made out of the Pride and Ignorance of Mankind, appear in every Line to so great a Degree, that he is not capable of seeing he is entirely beaten out of the Field: He even triumphs in his Defeat; and sings *Te Deum* when all his Forces are routed: So did the French in the late War; tho' they lost every Town that was besieged, and every Battle that was fought, yet they exulted; and, there is hardly one true Orthodox Frenchman in a Hundred, who will now believe, that the Duke of Marlborough, ever Wife, and ever Victorious, was defeated them. Lively, superficial, happy People! never to think ill of their own Persons, Understandings, or Fortunes! and so intrenched in a Sort of Arrogance, as to be rendered incapable of believing or seeing any thing against themselves.

This is exactly the Case of Mr. D'Anvers, who assumes to himself all Wit, Humour, and Sense; and, which is very wonderful, all Truth and Argument too! who strips his Adversaries of all Pretences to common Sense or Honesty! and, this he does in Defence of all Truth and Argument. For, tho' in the Controversy between us concerning the ancient and modern Constitution; he hath in the Opinion of all indifferent Persons for or against the Ministry (for 'tis not a ministerial Argument) been entirely demolished; his Reasoning, such as it is, confuted; and his pretended Facts shewn to be false, from the best Histories, and most authentick Records; yet, he has the senseless Effrontery to continue the dispute, and seems to imagine, that he has got the Victory.

This Infolence of his was the Reason of my taking Paragraph of his last Paper on this Subject, and applying that to him and his Writings, which he had applied to me and my Writings; for, in that Paragraph, he says, 'People of capacious Dispositions, and with very small Abilities, may wrangle eternally upon any Subject, and keep a Controversy alive, by personal Altercations, and perpetual Repetitions of the same Thing; or running off to Questions that are quite foreign to the original Dispute.'

This is, I think, a true Picture of Mr. D'Anvers and his Writings upon the Subject of our Constitution; and I will leave it to every impartial Reader of the Controversy on both Sides, whether I did not justly prize these Words as *lawful Prize*; and turn his own artillery upon himself.

He makes heavy Complaints of borrowing Sense, and Words, and Wit, and Motto's, and keen Jokes from him. I don't know who has borrowed these Robes from him; but this I am very sure of, that no Man can borrow Truth or Argument from him; for never was so disingenuous a Writer, so hardened a Publisher of notorious Falshoods, so weak a Reasoner, nor so childish a Complainer; for what Borrowing is this? 'Tis only taking some Words, which he had unjustly applied to me, and justly applying them to him. I may complain too, in my Turn, that he hath stole a Thought, or stole Words from me; for I began a late Paper with *Solomon said*; and the very next Week, he began a Craftsman, with *Solomon hath told us*: I began with a Quotation from *Solomon*, and he followed me with a Quotation from *Solomon*. May not I ask now with equal Justice, was not this a *servile and grovelling Imitation*? With this Difference, indeed, that I quoted *Solomon against Fools*; and Mr. D'Anvers quoted him against Men of Sense: The first Time, I believe, *Solomon* was ever so ill used.

But, leaving these Trifles, we shall go on with our Remarks on his late Discourse about the ancient and modern Constitution. He asserts the most impudent Falshoods with an Air of Truth and Solemnity; his Words are, 'It is still more absurd to argue, that our Ancestors had no Right to a Share in the Legislature.'

This supposes, that I had asserted our Ancestors had no Right to a Share in the Legislature: But did I ever assert or suppose any such Thing? Have I not always in the strongest Manner possible, asserted and proved the Rights of the People? Have I not affirmed, that all Right to Government comes from the People? And, could I at the same time affirm, That the People excluded or deprived themselves of all Right in the Government? No. The only thing I have asserted is, that tho' Liberty was the Right of our Ancestors, yet 'twas not their Inheritance; tho' they had a Right to a Share in the Legislature, yet they had not the actual Exercise of that Right, nor did the Constitution allow it them. What a low abandon'd Writer is this, then, to insinuate to the People, that the ministerial Advocates have affirm'd, our Ancestors had no Right to a Share in the Legislature! they had eternally a Right; but what then? Not only the ancient Kings, Barons, and Great Churchmen deprived them of it; but the Nature of the ancient Constitution was such by virtue of the Feudal Law, and Personal Service, that they never had any Exercise of their Right. They were Slaves even by Law itself; and the Great Councils of the Kingdom were neither composed of the People, nor chosen by the People. This I have demonstrated, as far as Facts can be demonstrated; and the very same thing, Mr. D'Anvers, when driven to it, has inadvertently acknowledged. For he has asserted in the Course of this Argument, 'That anciently the Persons who made up the Great Councils, took their Seats by virtue of their Tenures; and not by Election or DELEGATION, as at present.' And yet now, he roars out against these Positions, as of a *deadly Nature and Tendency*, and which strike at the fundamental Principles of our Government.

Was there ever a more trifling Pretender to Argument than this Man, who knows nothing of the Nature of an Argument, nor is able to distinguish between Facts and Reason, or between Right and the Possession of Right. What have these Positions, 'That our Ancestors were Slaves by Law; and that our ancient Councils were neither composed of the People, nor chosen by the People,' to do with Principles? Or how do they strike at the fundamental Principles of our Government? What have Facts to do with Principles? Or how does it appear, that, because our Ancestors were Slaves, we ought not to be free? How does it appear, that, because we once had unreasonable Laws and tyrannical Kings, who affirmed they had a Right, by virtue of Prerogative, to break thro' the best Laws, that therefore we have no Right to demolish Prerogative, and set up a Government by Law? How does it appear, that, because our Kings, before the Revolution, claim'd a divine Right to the Crown; asserted a dispensing Power; and affirmed, that their Edicts or Proclamations bound the Subject's Conscience under the Pain of eternal Damnation, that therefore we had no Right to the Revolution, which rid us of all this Nonsense and Iniquity? Or how do these true Positions about our ancient Constitution, any ways affect the Principles of the present Government, founded upon the Revolution? Is it not then the most ridiculous Thing in Nature, that a Man should gravely assert, *whoever affirms our Ancestors were Slaves*, affirms, at the same time, that we, their Sons, have no Right to be free? Or that a Fact about the ancient Constitution, should destroy the Reason of the present Constitution? And yet all this, absurd as it is, Mr. D'Anvers asserts, when he affirms, 'that they who say our Ancestors were Slaves, strike at the fundamental Principles of our Government.' Whereas our Government is the same, and the Principles of it the same; whatever is true or false concerning the ancient Constitution. If our Forefathers were Free or Slaves, the Revolution stands on the same Foundation, and its Principles are the same; for Principles cannot be more or less true, by any Facts in the World: They are eternal and unchangeable, being founded in the Nature and Reason of Things.

F. OSBORNE.

Yesterday came the following Advice by a Mail from Holland.

Koningsberg, Octob. 14.

THE Prince Royal of Prussia riding out to other Day, chanced to meet King Stanislaus in his Coach; upon which they both stopped, and great Com-

pliments passed betwixt them. The Count Ossolinski, Great Treasurer of the Crown, and the Abbe Langlois, the French Minister, going that Day to pay the Prince a Visit, he made them dine with him; and at Night there was a Ball at the Dutchess Dowager of Holstein's, to which the Prince Royal went, and found King Stanislaus there, who embraced his Royal Highness with very great Tenderness, and had a long Conference with him in private. The Prince danced there with several Polish Ladies, and the Ball continued till very late. The Polish Nobility were charmed with this Prince's polite and engaging Behaviour, who next Day review'd the Duke of Holstein's Regiment, as he did that of Glaubitz on the 11th, when he dined with King Stanislaus, at the House of General Katte, our Governor; and Yesterday he dined again with him at Count Tarlo's.

Warsaw, Octob. 9. The 5th Instant being the Anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne, his Majesty and the Queen thereupon received the Compliments of the Nobility, and all other Persons of Distinction of both Sexes; and the Primate, and several other Persons of the first Rank, had the Honour to dine that Day at the King's Table. The other Persons of Distinction sat at two other Tables in the same Hall, where several Healths were drank, with Discharges of the Cannon at each Health; and at Night there was a great Assembly in the Queen's Apartment.

And the 7th Instant being the King's Birth-Day, his Majesty was complimented upon it by all Persons of the first Rank that are in Town; and the principal Nobility being afterwards invited to Dinner, Lots were drawn, by which it was decided who should have the Honour to dine at the King's Table, which was to hold 26 Guests, and who at three other Tables which were spread for 80 Guests a-piece; and there Healths were also drank with Salvoes of the Cannon. In the Afternoon the King in Person opened a Ball, in which some danced, while others of the Court, which was very numerous, gam'd at several Tables; and at 9 o'Clock in the Evening they all sat down again to Refreshment, there being 50 Guests at the King's Table. The Defart, which was a Representation of Words signifying *Long live King Augustus III.* was all over illuminated, and had a Shrub in the Middle, with a white Eagle on the Top of it. In the same Hall there were four other Tables for 100 Persons of Distinction of both Sexes. After the Repast was over the Company began dancing again, which held till 2 o'Clock next Morning, till when their Majesties did not return to the Castle.

The Sessions of the Dyet of Pacification, which were held on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Instant, were spent like the former Sessions, in unsuccessful Representations on the Part of M. Poninski, and fresh Instances on the Part of the Deputies, for an Act, containing the necessary Securities for the Departure of the Russian and Saxon Troops out of the Kingdom; so that they have not yet been able to agree in the Choice of a Marshal.

The Journal of what passed in these four Sessions, shall be given in our next.

Petersburg, Octob. 4. Notwithstanding the Report, that the Siege of Afoph was put off, great Preparations are making for that important Enterprize, the Care of which is committed to the Count de Munich, who, we are assured, has Orders to repair hither, to make a Report to the Czarina of the State of Affairs on the Frontiers, and to receive proper Instructions for acting with Success, if it be necessary to take Arms against the Infidels.

Rhinfelds, Octob. 18. The General Count de Seckendorff, before his Arrival at Simmeren, form'd three different Camps, the first at Bingen, the second at Breuzenheim near Creutnach, and the third at Kirnbach. This last Camp has been admired by reason of its Situation. The 45,000 Men, of which the Count's Army consists, were encamp'd on a Hill encompass'd on every Side with Woods: They were drawn up in four Lines. Every Regiment of Horse was supported by one of Foot, and the General's Head-Quarters was on the Top of the Hill; so that it was a sort of Fortification. In order to make a Way from this Camp to Simmeren, there was a Necessity of passing one of the most difficult Defiles that could be, where a Handful of Troops might have been able to have stopped our Army.

Army. It was on the 5th, that Count Seckendorf attempted this desperate Passage, and the Orders he gave for that Purpose, which he caused to be observed with all the Nicety that was possible, can never be sufficiently commended. As he was obliged to pass through a very thick Forest, and as the Roads were so narrow that there was scarce Room for a Carriage to pass in Front, the Equipage was what hamper'd him most of all; this General therefore to make their Passage easy, and to prevent any Insult from the Enemy, order'd 500 Horse to march at the Head of the Baggage, while another Detachment was posted in the Rear; besides which he had order'd 2 Battalions, with all the Carabineers, and Horse and Foot Grenadiers to be drawn up in a Line on the Right and Left; and there was a Corps de Guard of 100 Men at the Distance of every half Mile, who held a Correspondence by means of their Centinels, which Centinels had Orders to hinder the Carriages from halting, and to remove out of the Way such as happened to break down in the Passage. By this Means both the Army and the Baggage passed to Simmeren in about 24 Hours, in good Order and without any Disaster, having had but 4 Carriages plunder'd by the Enemy's Parties, which swarm'd in the Forests, and hover'd round the Army in hopes of carrying off the Baggage. The Count de Seckendorf has, by this good Luck, made use of the very Road which the Count de Belleisle cut out in the same Forests at the Beginning of the Campaign. But what is most of all to be admired is, that the Count de Seckendorf, who had no Magazines, was able to subsist his Army during the whole March, without the Want either of Provisions or Forage.

Frankfort, Octob. 20. Letters of the 12th from Vienna mention a very important Piece of News; but whether it be true, is altogether as doubtful, viz. That the Allied Powers are in direct Negotiation with the Emperor for an Accommodation, and that the Count de Brancas is on that Account gone incognito from Paris to Vienna.

Hamburg, Octob. 18. Some Advices from Stockholm say, that the King of Sweden seems disposed to accede to the Quadruple Alliance on Foot at Hanover. According to certain Letters from Warsaw, an Italian Merchant, of a good Family, has been apprehended there for corresponding by Letters with the Friends of King Stanislaus at Koningsberg: It seems he had a Way to conceal his Letters in the Corks of great Bottles which he sent thither, and that he received his Answers by the same Method.

Wolfenbuttel, Octob. 17. The King of Prussia, who arrived here last Friday Night, was welcom'd with a Discharge of the Cannon from the Ramparts, and all other Marks of Honour due to his Sovereign Rank: And our Duke and Dutchess received him with the greatest Tendernefs and Joy, to find him in such good Health. The next Day, which was the 15th, about 7 in the Evening, his Prussian Majesty stood Godfather at the Baptism of the Prince his Grandson in the Chapel of the Palace, and gave him the Name of Charles William Ferdinand, putting into his Hands at the same Time a Colonel's Commission, the Salary of which commences from the Date he had the Name of Ferdinand given him, in remembrance of the late Duke his Grandfather. The Emperor was represented as the other Godfather, and the three Dutchess Dowagers as Godmothers, the first of whom his Majesty visited Yesterday Morning, and drank Coffee with her. The Ceremony was performed with great Splendor, and in Presence of the whole Court.

Berlin, Octob. 18. The King is expected on the 20th at Wusterhausen, from Wolfenbuttel; and the Prince Royal, who is to set out on the 22d from Koningsberg, will come thro' Dantzick, and be here about the latter End of this Month.

Hanover, Octob. 18. The King went on the 16th to Brunswick, to see the first Dutchess Dowager. The Lord Harrington has fixed on the 22d for his Departure to Holland, whither all the foreign Ministers are also going in a Day or two.

Hague, Octob. 24. The Yachts and the Men of War that are to attend his Britannick Majesty to England, arrived Yesterday Morning at Helveotfluis; and at Noon my Lord Delaware, and the other Gentlemen that came on board the Yachts, dined with Mr. Walpole.

Verona, Octob. 12. The Senate of Venice has under Consultation how to prevent the Consequences of an imprudent Action with regard to the Duke de Montemar, who, as he was visiting the Posts of the Spaniards in the Vicentin, purposed to lodge at Montagnana in his Way, and repaired thither at Midnight, when he found the Gates shut, which he demanded to be open'd; but the Officer upon Guard refused to open them, alleging it was too late. The Duke was so exasperated at the Denial, that he instantly caused the City to be

blocked up with 5000 Men, went to lie that Night in a neighbouring Village, and sent next Morning to demand the Surrender of the Officer who had refused him Admittance. The Podesta, or Governor of that Place, has dispatched a Courier to the Senate of Venice, to know their Intentions; and the Duke, till he has Satisfaction given him, has caused all the Trees and Vines for a League round the Place to be cut down.

L O N D O N .

Letters of the 4th from Madrid say, that Mr. Keene, the British Minister there, is intirely recovered of his late Indisposition. — The Differences betwixt that Court and Portugal, are in the same State, no Hostility having yet been committed on the Frontiers.

Yesterday the Sessions ended at the Old Baily, when 10 Prisoners were tried, two of whom were cast for Transportation, and eight acquitted.

The four in our former mentioned to be capitally convicted, received Sentence of Death, and two were burnt in the Hand.

Last Week Alderman John Cotgrave was chosen Mayor of Chester without Opposition; and at the same time came on the Choice of the Sheriffs, when Mr. William Speed, Surgeon, and Mr. Peter Potter, Book-feller, were elected.

We hear, that the Prince of Modena arrived Yesterday from Dunkirk, at the House which is hired for him in St. James's-street.

And that the Earl of Kinnoul is arrived at Paris, in his Return home from his Embassy at the Ottoman Porte.

And that the Countess Dowager of Cadogan, Mother-in-law to the Dutchess of Richmond, who has been some time in Holland, is coming over to visit her Grace.

This Day her Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, will take the Diversion of hunting a Hind in Richmond New Park.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 142 1-4th. India 157. South Sea 86 1-4th. Old Annuity 109 5-8ths, for the Opening. New ditto 108 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 95 1-half to 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan nothing done. Royal Assurance 99. London Assurance 12 3-4ths to 7-8ths for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 51. 4s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 31. Prem. South Sea Bonds 31. 9s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 41. 2s. 6d. to 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 10s. Prem. English Copper 21. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Par. Million Bank 106 1-half.

This Day is Published,

A COLLECTION of several TRACTS

of the Right Hon. EDWARD EARL of CLARENDON, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Repentance. 18. Of Conscience. 19. Of an Active and a Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.

IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, by insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalms of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of the Times.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peele at Lock's-Head in Amen Corner.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing may be seen at T. Woodward's.

Of whom may be had,

The History of Queen Anne, wherein all the Civil and Military Transactions of that Memorable Reign are faithfully Compiled from the best Authorities, and Impartially Related: The whole intermixed with several authentick and remarkable Papers; together with all the Important Debates in Parliament: A compleat List of the most Eminent Persons who died in the Course of this Reign; with proper Characters of those who render'd themselves most conspicuous in Church and State. Illustrated with a regular Series of all the Medals that were Struck to commemorate the great Events of this Reign, with a Variety of other useful and ornamental Plates. By Mr. A. Boyer

Just Published,

A Collection of [500] EPIGRAMS

To which is prefix'd, a Critical Dissertation on the Species of Poetry. The Second Edition improv'd.

If true that Notion, which but few contest, That, in the way of Wit, short Things are best; Then in good EPIGRAMS two Virtues meet, For 'tis their Glory to be short and sweet.

Printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Price 2s. 6d. — For whom likewise was

Lately Published,

Printed in a neat Pocket Volume, Price 2s. 6d. The FLOWER-PIECE: A Collection of Miscellaneous POEMS, by several Hands.

Part of the CONTENTS.

The Kite; an Heroic-comical Poem: by Mr. P. BACON.
To the Memory of Mr. Hughes: by a Lady.
A Receipt for a running Frush in the Foot of an Horse.
A Poem in Praise of Nattiness.
To the Memory of a Friend.
To a Gentleman on his Marriage: by Mr. CONCAVEN.
A Crambo on Ballyspellan.
The 8th Ode of the 4th Book of Horace: addressed to Dr. Towne: by Mr. CONCAVEN.
A familiar Ode for the New Year; addressed to Edw. Roome, Esq; by the same.
The humble Address of his Majesty's Ship Orford, 1727.
An Epistle to the Right Hon. Sir R. WALPOLE.
Verses occasioned by the foregoing Epistle.
The Monkey and the Mastiff; a Fable: by Mr. CONCAVEN.
An Epilogue, spoken and sung at the Theatre in Dublin, by Mrs. Sterling.
An Epistle to Mr. H. by a Person of Honour.
The Cause of Inconstancy: by the same.
Verses to a Lady, upon his receiving a Hurt in one of his Eyes: by the same.
A Fable, addressed to the Ld. Viscount Mont-cassel.
An Epistle to Lord Carteret, occasioned by the Copper Coinage: By Mr. CONCAVEN.
An Epistle to Ld. Carteret, &c. by Dr. D.-ss.
The Dangler.
A Cure for Love; a Tale: By Mr. CONCAVEN.
An Ode to the Queen, on their Majesties happy Accession: By the Rev. Mr. NEWCOMB.
The Templer's Bill of Complaint to the Lord Chancellor. By J. B. Esq;
The Progress of Poetry.
To the Ingenious Lady, Author of, The Progress of Poetry.
The Bridge of Life: an allegorical Poem, in Imitation of the 11th Psalm.

tation of the 11th Psalm.
Damon and Thybe.
Paraphrase on Psal. 73.
An Epistle from a Countryman in Herefordshire, to his Friend at Oxford.
Ongar.
On the burning of the Works.
Paraphrase on Psal. 144.
An Ode to the Memory of Anne Dutches of Devonshire: By ALAN RAY.
On the Death of Esq; dogan.
On Dr. Frazier's resignation of the University of Aberdeen: By Mr. M. LET.
On Miss Farway, being Day old; in Imitation of Mr P.-s.
Supplication for Miss Carteret, in the Small-Pox: By AMBROSIO PARMAR.
To Miss Georgiana Carteret: By the same.
Damon; a City Epilogue.
A Hymn on the Restoration.
Paraphrase on Job viii.
Paraphrase on Psal. 144.
Imitation of Milton's Sonnet on her Majesty's Birth-day, 1727. By P. FAWCETT Esq;
Regular: A Pindaric Ode: The Carmen Seculare of Horace; translated by W. DUNCOMBE.
Upon a Lady who said she loved to surprise.
The involuntary Sinner's Tale.
An Epithalamium, by a Lady.
Prologue and Epilogue spoken at the Play of Sophonisba, acted by young Gentlemen and Ladies.
Verses on the Memory of Mrs. Oldfield, spoken by Mrs. Heron.
To the Duke of Richmond on his being installed Knight of the Garter with Sir Rob. Walpole by the Rev. Mr. NEWCOMB.

The famous Specifick Injection or Lotion

Which in nineteen Years private Practice, hath cured 784 Gonorrhoeas or Claps, (without taking any Medicine by the Mouth) and since September 1727, hath cured 465 in the publick Way; and will prevent the Pox or Clap, as Thousands have experienced. Those that use this Medicine, always know when they have the Author.

It entirely destroys and carries off all Venereal Infection, because it reaches the Cause immediately, which no Medicines taken by the Mouth can do, and therefore prevents all the doleful Attendants of impure Emissions. Sublata Causa tollitur Affectus.

N. B. Reason and Experience first recommended it to the Publick; the great Satisfaction it gives, and the great Demand for it, convinces me more and more of its entire Use. It also cures the Whites, and other Weaknesses incident to the Fair Sex.

It is sold only by Mr. John King, at his Picture-Shop in the Poultry, near Stocks-market, London; by William Evans, Bookeller in Bristol; and by Thomas Prior, Bookseller, in Gloucester; at 7s. 6d. a Bottle, which is wrapped and sealed up with Directions (a proper Instrument a Saling.) Ask for a Bottle of Wafh.

It is to be observed, (For the Satisfaction of all Persons, who are fearful and doubtful of using any Publick Medicine)

That there never was, nor will be, a good and beneficial Medicine published to the World, without finding Enemies, whose Interest it is, not only to decry and vilify, but also to counterfeit it; and the better the Medicine, the greater the Opposition: Therefore all doubtful People should have recourse to Experience, the infallible Attester of Truth, without Prejudice or Partiality. Let them enquire of the Success of the Medicine, either where it is sold, but rather of those who have used it; and if they are informed the Effect answers the Intentions, let them freely use it, without regarding what Malice, Interest, or Prejudice may suggest against it. This is all the Answer I intend for foul-mouthed Rascals and unfair Counterfeits, who make a Trade of impugning Mankind